IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and the Kansas Question.

OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Brilliant Gathering of Spectators in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Douglas' Views of the Kansas Constitution.

Senator Bigler's Vindication of

the President. Dismissal of Mr. Walker from the Governor

ship and Mr. Stanton from the Secretaryship of Kansas.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC PRINTER OF THE HOUSE.

Anspension of Payments by the Treasury Department,

From the National Capital. GALA DAY IN THE SENATE—THE EFFECT OF SENA-TOR DOUGLAS' SPEECH ON KANSAS AFFAIRS—DIS-MISSAL OF GOV. WALKER AND SECRETARY STAN-

TON—SUSPENSION OF THE TREASURY—THE NAVAL COURT. THE EXPECTED NEWS FROM GENERAL WALEER—HIS ARRANGEMENTS WITH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1857. Colonel Richardson will notify the President to-morrow of his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, Advices were received yesterday from Kansas by the

President—and they have been confirmed to day—stating that Secretary Stanton, now acting Governor, had issued a proclamation on the 1st of December convening the new President, on learning this information to-day,

despatched a messenger with special instructions not fying Mr. Stanton that his services were no longer re The same messenger carried out the ap ment of Gen. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wh is now in the Territory, who will supersede Stanton.

The scene presented in the Senate chamber to-day was intensely exciting. The galleries were crowded with laforeign ministers and distinguished strangers. The Bri tish ministers were posted near to and immediately behind Judge Douglas during his speech. Lord Napier watched the proceedings with the greatest interest, it being his first opportunity of hearing a debate in the American

On the one side were crowded the black republicans, pr minent among whom was Chevaller Webb, all delighted with the speech of Senator Douglas, and looking on as if witnessng a trial of Mr. Buchanan. On the opposite side pressed the nocrats of both houses, to witness the political execution of the Little Giant, as he stepped forth boldly to become crowd indulged in various comments. One would approve a sentiment, and remark that "Douglas is now with us black republicans." Another would reply, "Let him rip! the negro worshippers want a leader." The sincere friends of the Senator were distressed at the spectacle.

dication of the administration. It is evident that Judge Deuglas has stelen Governor Walker's thunder. Mr. McKeon's successor as District Attorney of New York will be communicated to the Senate to morrow. understand this evening that Mr. Butterworth's head wil

Mr. Clifford's name was sent into the Senate to day fo confirmation to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The Treasury Department has suspended payment. Requisitions to the amount of nearly half a million dol

lars are held in the department. The War Department is anticipating despatches from Colonel Johnston, of the Utah expedition, to-morrow.

that the British steamer Alectra had captured a slaver

the Pecos. Texas," that they had bored upwards of one

in two hundred feet more.

The decisions of the Naval Courts will not be co

In Naval Court No. 1, in the case of Lieutenant Wm. D. Porter (furloughed), Commanders Tucker and Whittle. Commodore Perry and Purser Slamm were examined in behalf of the government. In Court No. 2, in the case of ex-Commander Z. F. Johnson, the examination of Mr. Higgins in behalf of the government was concluded, and Major Peters of Maryland testified in behalf of John son. In Court No. 3 case of Commander James Glynn was up, Judge Cooper appearing as attorney for the ap-plicant. Lieutenant H. C. Flagg, Commander Decamp, Lieutenant William Ronckendorff, Lieutenant F. B. Ren-

examined on the part of the government. All parties here are anxiously waiting news from G destination is generally coincided in, and it is supposed that the steamer from Aspinwall, due in New York next

entered the San Juan river by the Council mouth, and that in conjunction with Gen. Martines he has attacked the Council Ricans at Castillo and San Carlos.

It was stated on good authority that Walker had a perfect understanding, before leaving, with President Marti-Also that Senor Yrissarri, the Nicaraguan minister, was in communication with him indirectly, and made the new

gua, where he will probably muster at once about one

meet him at an appointed rendezvous.

Senors Molina and Escalante are also waiting with anx under the present state of things. They think that Yrissarri has been in communication with Walker for a long has been deceived as to the true position of the parties.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1857.

The administration having been advised by telegraph
that acting Governor Stanton had called a special meeting day forthwith removed him, and nominated to the Senate me his successor General Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who left Washington for the West last week. The reason for the removal of Mr. Stanton is that he has violated the instructions beretofore given to Governor exert all the means in their power to preserve it. The ture, it is considered, can be only to engender strife and embarrass the people in voting on the slavery question in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. There was no definite action by the Sonake on General Denver's nomination. It is anticipated that a heated discussion will take place when that subject again comes before that body in secret session. That precaution to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election tive franchise. Doubts are expressed as to whether Gov-ernor Walker's name will be sent to the Senate for con-

diets the statement that the democratic members of that delegation have resolved to vote against the Lecompton constitution. There has been neither any action or dissussion upon the subject among them.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

The galleries were densely crowded at the hour

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORIO RIVER.

Mr. Pugs, (dem.) of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation f the Ohio river.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., offered a resolution which was debated and passed, inviting the clergymen of the District of Columbia to officiate gratuitously as chaplains

Mr. Gwis, (dem.) of Cal., gave notice of his intention

Mr. Gwis, (dem.) of Cal., gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Facific Railroad. Also, of a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

DERATE ON THE KANSAR QUESTION.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved of the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state, that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention he entirely dissented from it; and he would avail himself of an early opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the message, he was rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President bad not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the constitution framed at Lecompton. True, the tone of the message indicates the willingness of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as State under that constitution; but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the Convention, and any recommendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas in the Union under the Lecompton constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Not only the slavery question, but all others, must be submitted to the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the constitution. Mr. Douglas contended that the people on Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the constitution, if they

oxious constitution upon them.

When Mr. Douglas concluded there was applause from

When Mr. Doughas concluded there was applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., moved they be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently violated in this way.

Mr. Hamin, (opp.) of Me., heped not.

Mr. Clay, (dem.) of Ala., thought the applause commenced on the floor, and it would be hard to punish spectators for following that example.

Mr. Bigler, (dem.) of Pa, hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

withdrawn.

Mr. Mason acquiesced; but hoped the next time the of-ence was repeated it would not be allowed to pass with

Mr. Mason acquiesced; but hoped the next time the offence was repeated it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.

Mr. Bights replied to Mr. Douglas, saying the Conventien was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such a submission. If it was right in itself, republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the dectrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them, and do the best-they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that that State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity, in order to localize the strife. He would have profesred that the whole constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside the Territory have no right to interfere with the slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they should make such decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas to-day was in utter derogation of that which he cocupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill, which proposed to make a State constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to the vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could no understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Mason exposed and replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas was

presented.

Mr. Bigles remarked that in a conversation with Col.
Henderson, who was an active member of the Convention,
he understood him to say there were two constitutions

Mr. Douglas.—If there are two, I should like to see the

Mr. Bouer.—I say, precisely similar.

Mr. Bouer.—One for a free and the other for a slave

State. That is the difference.

Mr. Bouer.—One for a free and the other for a slave

State. That is the difference.

Mr. Douglas.—It makes no difference how many copies
they make. The simple question is that they only allow the
people to vote on slavery. Nothing else. The Senator
from Penasylvania had assumed an alr which he thought
unnecessary, and rather intimated to me that he spoke by
authority.

Mr. Biglier.—I expressed my own views, deliberately
formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the
President.

Mr. Douglas.—I may have misunderstood him. I am
for the President has just spoken for himself in his message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend
me to receive it. The President in a bold, frank man, and
if he intended to give us an administration measure he
would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will
do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I
know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by
authority.

Mr. Buguna.—I think I am safe in saying, and think the

do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bucket—I think I am safe in saying, and think the Senator from Illinois will agree that the President upholds in his message the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form a constitution and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the Presideni does not hold that because the antire constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept outsof the Union.

Mr. Docolas—I infor from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a constitution and send it here; but that it was only right to petition for redress of grievances under the federal constitution, and not because the Legislature had power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. Bucket—Were did you get that?

Mr. Docolas replied—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Trombull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a convention to supersede the Territorial government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by endorsing his (Douglas') report from the Committee on Territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated, as a party document and the himself paid for one hundred thousand of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bucket entered his protest and claimed the statute

thousand copies were circulated, as a party document, and he himself paid for one hundred thousand of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Biotan entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitations. He could not consent that Mr. Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. Douglas declared that the Missouri line was the best compromise. In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean. Yet he repeated the whole of it.

Mr. Boucans denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the statute of limitations; none but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose. As the Senator has denied any authority to speak for the President, he cannot flic that plea. Mr. Douglas approved of the statute of limitations. He needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever with awn that opinion? He denied the right to plead the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati Convention, until the Charleston Convention meets. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill, and he was ready to vote for it again. By doing so, there would be no quarrel. It would not vote for now.

Mr. Beans said be had not taunted the Senator, who had

from secresy, and saked him whether he knew that he (Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that a constitution should be adopted without consulting the

(Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that a constitution should be adopted without consulting the people.

Mr. Bigler stated what his distinct recollection was. He remembered very well that the subject was discussed in the house of the Senator from Illinois, but he was not sure that Mr. Douglas participated in the debate, in which it was argued that under all the circumstances there ought not to be a provise in Mr. Toombe' bill, requiring the constitution to be submitted.

Mr. Douglas remarked that when the bill was silent on the subject it was understood as a matter of course that the constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party toforce on the people a constitution without its being submitted to them was not true.

Mr. Bigler explained that he had called Mr. Douglas' attention to his course on Mr. Toombe' bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down to-day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Minnesota he provided that the constitution should be submitted. If the inference was that the constitution would be submitted where such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impugn the Senator's patriotism, honorable motives or courage. He had no more constant admirer than himself, or one who oftener defended him.

Mr. Hale, (opp.) of N. H., wanted to know some of the very peculiar circumstances which rendered the elective franchise extremely difficult. (Laughter).

Mr. Hale, Rad of violence and keeping free State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was interested to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Douglas, to prevent wrong impressions, asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the constitution without being submitted to the people.

favor of the constitution without being submitted to the people.

Mr. Bigler—I made no such allegation.

Mr. Dougles—You left it to be inferred. I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house. If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler—I repeat I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion.

Mr. Dougles—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bigler—What I said was truth, and that only. What I said is on record.

On motion of Mr. Geren, (dem.) of Mo., the further consideration of the Message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WARRINGTON, Dec. 9, 1857.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING—MR. STRADMAN, OF OHIO, CHOSEN PRINTER OF THE HOUSE.

Two propositions were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. Houston (dem.) of Ala., that the House proceed to the election of a printer, with a proviso that th use retains its right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing; the printer who may be elected under this resolution printer who may be elected under this resolution above set forth, and that a committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable; and the other by Mr. Smith (dem.) of Va., as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. Banks (rep.) of Mass., moved to lay Mr. Houston's motion on the table.

The motion was negatived. S2 against 106.

Mr. Smith's substitute was rejected by a vote of 91 against 118.

gainst 118.

Mr. Houston's resolution was adopted by a majority

7 40.
The House then proceeded to the election of Printer.
Mr. Вососк, (dem.) of Va., nominated Mr. Steedman.
Mr. Washburn, (opp.) of Me., nominated Mr. George M.

Weston.

Mr. Steedman received 121 votes; Mr. Weston, 89; four votes scattering.
The former was then declared elected.
The members then selected their scats by lottery.
Adjourned.

The "Public Printer" Caucus. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

Nominate the Public Printer-Alleged Attempt to Corrup a Member-Correspondence on the Subject-Wendell En phatically Denies the Imputation, and the Member Re fuses to Disclose the Name of his Would be Seducer-Steedman Nominated on the First Ballot-Dissatisfas tion and Grumbling as to the Result.

The democratic members of the House of Representa-tives assembled last evening in caucus in the House hall, profitable privilege of enjoying a tremendously large share of the public plunder in the shape of profits on printing during the present Congress. There were three promi-nent candidates for the post. Mr. Wendell, the present incumbent, formerly a foreman in the Union office, and now, within the last four years, one of the millionaires of Washington; Mr. Steedman, an editor and politician of Ohio, connected with one of the Cincipnati newspapers, and soon to imitate Mr. Wendell and Mr. Banks, a very self-important little editor of a little sheet in the little village of Petersburg, Virginia, who was

competitors has had and that the other is to have. dividuals who througed the passages leading to the hall where the caucus had assembled, was sufficient indication of the richness and magnitude of the feast at which they hoped to have an opportunity of gorging themselves. One who was not posted up on the subject of the immense amount of spells and plunder involved in the public printership could hardly account for this flocking together of the volutores, and this meeting in solemn deliberative assembly of the donors of the plunder. But possibly the expost contained in yesterday's Globe of the way in which money is made here in the position of Clerk to the House may furnish a suggestive criterion of the much more magnificent plundering jobs of the public printer. I may say, in passing, that one of the democratic candidates in caucus for the Clerkship of this Congress was a marshal of the State of Ohio, an office worth \$6,000 a year, and this office he was willing and auxious to resign for one the nominal salary of which is but \$3,000 a year.

But to the caucus for public printer. You must know that in the general democratic caucus, held on Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating Speaker, Clerk, and other officers, the printership matter came up, but was not then disposed of, on account chiefly of a statement made by a new member from Virginia, that an effort had been made to tamper with him—to bribe him to vote for Wendell. This member is Mr. Sherard Clemens. Owing to this statement, as well as to other difficulties in the matter, the nomination of public printer was postponed, and a further caucus to dispose of the matter was called for Monday evening.

At the caucus, Mr. Harris of Ill., presided. There were some ninety-five members present. After the calling of correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Faulkner, of Va., and a letter from Mr. Wendell, the public printer, repudiating the act of the person who had approached him.

Mr. Clemens' statement, enclosed in his communication to Mr. Faulkner, is as follows:—
Examinary from cookasts, where the caucus had assembled, was sufficient indication of the richness and magnitude of the feast at which they

geneies—First, that I should cast my vote for said Corneicus Wendell in the election for House printer at the present session.

Second, that I should abstain from voting by absenting myself from the House at the time of the vote.

Without dilating upon my emotious at such an overture it is sufficient to say that I referred him to the sixthsection of the act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1853, by which
the proposed crime was punishable; told him
he had put himself in my power; that he had
mistaken his man; that the intimation of
such a thing was a grose personal insult to myself, and
that I should exact from him the amplest reparation.

He became deeply agitated; supplicated my pardon in
the most impassioned terms; said that he had been mistaken
and missled; that he knew I had the power to rain
him and all connected with him/ and beseached me to
spare him the infamy which would attach to the exposure
of his name. At present I have nothing further to say except that he never has been, to my knowledge, a citzen of Virginia, and that in this whole affair I have acted
on my intivitual responsibility alone, and that the course
I have taken has been prompted entirely by the duty I
ove the government whose officer I am.

This statement I am ready to verify in the most solemn
of all forms.

Sifferment of the course
The foregoing statement, made by Mr. Clemens to Mr.
Faulkner, was sent by the latter to Mr. Wendell, the
printer. The following is the reply of Mr. Wendell, the
printer. The following is the reply of Mr. Wendell, the
printer is the modern and the printer is a printer in the modern and the printer.

OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen —The Hon. Sherrard Clemens having,

improper manner with my authority or knowledge, and in my behalf, I hereby most solemniy deny, and carnestly protest against any such inference on the part of any gentleman, based as it is thus far on a nameless author, and am utterly at a loss to imagine who the individual is to whom he alludes.

If the Hon. Sherrard Clemens or any other member has any charge to make against me touching the public printing or otherwise, and which shall be made to assume a tangible form, susceptible of approval, I hold myself ready to disprove it to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced and honorable man.

Id most solemnly assert that I have never, directly or indirectly, either in person or by an agent, offered any pecuniary or other consideration to any member of Congress to secure their vote for me for the office of Public Printer. This declaration I wish to be understood as full, clear and explicit, without any mental or other reservation, denying and defying the proof in any manner or shape whatsoever.

Relative to the charge of plunder and corruption, emanting, as they heretofore have, from the hungry leeches who infect the lobbies of the House—too lazy to work, too proud to beg, and too cowardly to steal openly—I have not heretofore deemed them worthy of notice. But fluding there agertions have produced an impression upon some members who are personally unacquainted with me, I now challenge and defy any and every one of them to substantiate even the least of their allegations against me. In conclusion, as I am not personally acquainted with me, I now challenge and defy any and every one of them to substantiate even the least of their allegations against me. In conclusion, as I am not personally acquainted with me, I now challenge and defy any and every one of them to substantiate even the least of their allegations against me. In conclusion, as I am not personally acquainted with me, I conclusion, as I am not personally acquainted with me, I should take it as a great personal favor if how ould communicate with me privat

ment had been made between Mr. Banks and the successful candidate.)

The vote was then taken, and on the first ballot Steedman received 60 votes; Wendell, 33; scattering, 2. So Mr. Steedman was the nomined of the caucus.

There was a great deal of ill feeling, discontent and concusion in the caucus. Many members declared openly that they would not abide by the action of the caucus, as the appearance of things generally indicated that there was some unfair dealing in the matter. Others voted for Steedman, with the declared reservation of their right to vote in the House as they might deem proper.

As the cost of the public printing is some \$800,000 a year, and as the profit is said to be some 40 per cent, it is not to be wondered at that there was so much feeling manifested on the subject. The whole arrangement of having a public printer under such rules as at present exist, is a vast fraud, disgraceful to Congress. The sooner it is abolished the better for the reputation of that body.

The Public Printing and a New Douglas Organ-Mesers.

Banks, Walker and Forney-The New Accessions to the Republican Ranks, de., de.

Strange developements may soon be expected in reference to combinations and bargaining for the great prize of the public printing. Forney is here, working with his accustomed energy for the prize, and it is understood among the initiated that Banks, of Virginia, who is a prominent candidate for printer, is being used as a sort of catapaw (and probably unconscious of it himself) by Forney and his friends. If they succeed they will "retire" Mr. Banks, probably, on a handsome bonus, or on an income of a few thousand a year. Should this combination suceed, it is understood that Forney will establish a powerful Douglas organ in Washington. Thus it will be seen how much is at stake. Notonly great fortunes for Forney and his friends, but the greater prize of the Presidency. It is a bold stroke of policy, and just such as might be expected from such experienced and able politicians. The ndignant patriotism of these gentlemen against the 'Kansas frauds' can thus be readily solved without going

been so crowded or the city so full of strangers at the opening of a session of Congress. The offices at the capital, which are filled either by new appointees or reaptal, which are filled either by new appointees or reappointments at the commencement of every Congress; the
anticipation that many changes will be made, shortly, in
the public service abroad and in the departments at home;
and the keen appetite which the financial troubles
throughout the country have sharpened for treasury food,
in the way of contracts, claims, and other things, have
brought a host of active partizans and anxious looking individuals. Such a universal shaking of hands, and taking
by the arm and leading off to sly whisperings in the corners of the halls of hotels and barrooms and along the
avenue, were never seen before. Members of Congress
never had to be "delighted" so many times a day as now,
by the meeting of "friends" and constituents. However,
honorable members are always very "happy to see them"

by the meeting of "friende" and constituents. However, bonorable members are always very "happy to see them" and "will do all in their power for them," notwithstanding many must be disappointed.

Ex-Speaker Banks is here, to take his seat in the House for the few days until his term of office commences as Governor of Massachusetts. He snaps his finger in triumph over Kanasa sfairs, says the trouble is but beginning, and that twenty years will not allay the excitement. He had been conversing with Forney, and rejoices at the accession of such an able political manager to the forces of the "democratic republicans." He says Forney will make desperate war on this Kansas issue against the administration and the democratic party. Mr. Banks has great hope of Robert J. Walker. He deems him a man of great ability, who would make a powerful leader of the republican party. He thinks that Mr. Walker has no alternative—that he has no where else to go

A remarkable fact I notice—that, while South ern men and democratis generally discuss Kansas affairs in a mild and reasonable manner the opposition politicians are savagely excited. This augurs badly for their cause, and is an evident sign of their weakness, in spite of all their gaseonade and violent claptrap about Kansas frauds and human rights.

Unless Governor Walker recode from the position he has taken—and may be not even then—he will be relieved from his doiles. It is not believed that he will recode, and there appears to be no doubt that he has passed the Rubicon with a deliberate and well matured purpose to ulterior ends. And then, what confidence can the administration or a democratic Congress have in him after what has occurred? Under any circumstances, therefore, it amounts almost to a certainty that he will be relieved from his doilers. It is not believed that he will be one an plainly see the expression, "Has not the Hersalo hit it?" While the members of that self-constituted Committee of Public Safety are secret in their movements it is well understood from their

Advices Direct from Kansas-The Vote on the Proviso-Mr Douglas in New York and Washington-The Requirements of Kansas-Col. Mann and his Steamship Line-

A member of the late Lecompton Convention arrived here last night, and immediately had an interview with the result of the vote of the people of Kansas on the State constitution. He says there will be a "large vote," and the slavery clause will be excluded." He is confiden that there is hardly a man in Kansas that expects any other result. Even the President of the Convention, Mr. Calboun, is for Kansas being a free State. Thus, while the Convention which framed the constitution, and the people of Kansas, as well as the Southern members of Congress, believe that the vote on the constitution on the 21st o this month, will declare Kansas shall be a free State, sec tional disorganizers continue their agitation, and are re ly, are much more indignant at the prospect of a peaceful solution of the difficulties in the Territory under the firm

of Kansas. The receiver is firmness and powerful considerations of self precedent's firmness and powerful considerations of self precess among the rebelt, are a resting the late incinent rebelton. Former, Walter and the New York Hotel clane are tocoming wiser. The instinct of self preservation is powerful in these gentlemen. Finding they cannot have all inchange and his Cabinet into the reviews and from the conservative ground on which the administration

value of a word for a word," is the cry. The only hope of salvation, or even a check to the vice of the age, its in the independent press.

[Correspondence of The South.]

\*\*Washington, Dec. 4, 1857.\*\*

The President's Private Opinion of the New Kanasa Constitution—His Reception of the Fire Eaters—Dr. Guoin in Dirjacor—Festivities and Personal Movements in Washington—Senator Pugh Against the Kanasa Constitution, dec.

The President, while firm in his determination to sustain with all the moral force he can command, the action of the Kanasa Convention, regards the question very lightly as imperilling in any manner the harmony of the democratic party, or as threatening any serious results.

The President has expressed the opinion that the Kanasa Convention has adopted one of the best State constitutions ever formed.

An informal, but very large, delegation of the members of the new Congress crowded the reception room of Mr. Buchanan to-day, te pay their respects to the venerable President, and conversation was freely indulged for the space of nearly an hour. The President appears to be in remarkable health, and he conversed very cheerfully, with an occasional manifestation of that genial humor which is the chief charm of his discourse. The State pride of some of the members was considerably tickled by the allusions of the President to their several constituencies; and he paid an especial compliment to Virginia, which was acknowledged by Mr. Bocock in a style of repartee; Mr. Buchanan, speaking of Virginia as that "fine old State, which was over right when her service was needed," and Mr. Bocock replying that the compliment might have been juster in characterizing the Old Dominion as "right all the time." On some of the members interposing some deprecations in jest, Mr. Buchanan remarked with empressement, "Gentlemen, have I not reason to be grateful to Virginia?" The State of Alabama was taken to task in some playful remarks, which were concluded with an expassion of the production of the constitutional rights of

ig intrigues, of which more anon.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

Wassington, Dec. 7, 1857.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

factnesses of the mountains, to be leared of again in their gregarious condition where they can set us entirely at defiance.

[Correspondence of the Beston Journal.]

Diplomatic Dinners—Opening of the "Winter" in the Cupital Soon have another grand evening entertainment. M. de Sartiges has his usual weekly reception this evening, over in Georgetown, which keeps away the pedestrian people and makes the Saturday evenings at the French Legation the most recherche of the diplomatic gatherings.

The President intends forthwith to give a grand dinner to the Pennsylvania delegation, by way of assuring them that the Keystone State is in possession of the White House, and that he appreciates their adherence to him, despite the artful countermining of Col. Formy. Miss lane receives every evening at 8 o'clock, and alter New Year's the "State receptions" will commence.

Gen. Cass has received the last instalments of his magnificent furniture, and will give his first grand dinner party on Friday next. He is greatly relieved by Mr. Appleton, assistant Secretary of State, who is well acquainted with the views of the President, with whom he was in the department as chief clerk, and at London as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Appleton occupies the house where Senator Brodhean resided doring the last Congress.

Gen. Cushing will remain here a few days longer.

(Correspondence of the Fishmaters.

The preparations of the fillusters for their last expedition were much more complete, and the situation of affairs in Central America is much more favorable to their success, than was at first supposed. The officers of the United States vessels on that coast are instructed tabler-cept any parties coming there with hostic purposes.—The responsibility of deciding upon the intentions being thrown upon them; so that if Walker and his party assume to be simply emigrants, and there is no palpable ovidence of their being armed and organized, their landing will prohably encounter as little opposition from the officers of the United States government

Much, very much, depends on Mr. Douglas' speech, which is expected at one o'clock to-morrow. If he faiters, and equivocates, and qualifies, he will only throw himself away—he will be driven to the wall and crushed. In any case, the whole weight of the administration and of the South will be thrown against him. If he confronts them holdly, and takes a resolute and thoroughgoing position, he has the whole North, the majority of the nation, with him.

he has the whole North, the insports a very leaders here him.

President Buchanan and the pre-slavery leaders here hope that the free State men in Kansas will yote on the 21st of December, and thus send to Congress a nominally free State constitution. To get such a vote is now their game, for if the free State men refuse to vote, and Kansas comes here for admission with a plain, palpable, slave State constitution, the dissensions of the democracy will be altogether past healing.

Gov. Walker will be here to morrow, and will probably out forth an address to the people in reply to the message.

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[Correspondence of the Presa.]

Wishington, Dec. 8. 1857.

Support of the Calhoun Contrience no test of Democracy—Increase of the Army Contemplated—Indian Auxilia iss.—Mr. Buchanan's message, you see, does not make it a test of democracy to support the Calhoun constitution. He is like himself in this, moderate and frank. He evidently does not feel like using all his power to push that produgy of constitutions through the national Legislature. Some of the extremists are much disappointed.

In anticipation of extended operations against the Mormons, it is supposed that new regiments will be called for by the general administration; three in number at least. The California Senators and members having heard that the wagon trains intended for the Pacific slope were lately destroyed by the Mormons, demand that they shall be permitted to conduct the campaign against these Mormons themselves; and this circumstance may render the creation of new regiments unnecessary. However, it is to be hoped that the army for Utah will be largely increased, so that offensive operations next spring may be of the most effective character.

To strike a prompt and sure blow, though it may be expensive for the time, may in the end be the most prudent economy. An increase in the army is demanded by every consideration, but chiefly by the extending interests of our country, and the necessity of protecting our frontiers from savage incursions. It will relieve those gallant officers who are now or have been compelled for years past to undergo the severest privations, absent from their families and friends.

Various Indian tribes, I understand, have offered their services to the federal government to assist in the war against the Mormons. It is said that the Snake Indians have offered into hundred warriors for this service.

Mr. Buchanan's views on the tariff are not to be regarded as entirely expressed in the Me

York," was produced here on Tuesday with so much success as to induce us to believe that it will keep the bills for some time. It purports to be local, and should therefore be original: but it really has been taken from ene of those curious melo-dramas which so delight the frequenters of the theatres on the Boulevards. Its production at this house, which has generally claimed to be the most elegant and dainty in the city, is one of the best jokes in the whole play, and is quite like the commander of the forces engaged in its translation—Mr. Bourcicault. The piece opens in this city, at the time of the money panic of 1837. Paul Fairweather (Mr. Blake), an old shipmaster, has become frightened about his United States Bank stock and his sold out, par and Biddle in his glory until two years afterwards. The mariner comes to Bloodgood (Norton), a private banker, who is on the point of running away, and makes a special deposit of \$100,000. No one is a witness to the deposit but Badger (Mr. Lester), a rascally clock of Bloodgood's. claim it, having heard some rumors against the bank. There is a struggle, the captain becomes dangerously excited and dies of apoplexy, dropping the receipt for the money on the floor. It appears that Badger and Bloodgood take his body into the street, where it is found the next morning; the banker keeping the money and the clerk the receipt. This is the key of the plot. In the next act we are in the crisis of 1857. Puffy (Mr. Sloan). a baker, is reduced to selling sweet potatoes in the Park There is a Mrs. Puffy (Mrs. Cooke), a young Puffy, by name Dan, and a person connected with the Fire Depart-ment, having as usual a red shirt, a good heart and con-tempt for English grammar. These good people (poor tempt for English grammar. These good people (poor people are always good on the stage) have taken the widow and children of the shipmaster to lodge, and Puffy is the tenant of Bloodgood. Lacy Fairweather (Mrs. Allen), an angelic milliner, is beloved by Mark Livingstone (Mr. Sothern), a fashionable young man ruined by the crisis, and Paul Fairweather is a nice yeung person whose principal business it is to lament over the fact that he has nothing to do. Livingstone comes down to the Park at eight o clock in the morning to pawn his overcoat, and hreak fasts on a potate. Here he meets Puffy, Paul and Mrs. F. and agrees to dine with them in Busison street; but the party is broken up by the appearance of two shoriffs officers, who come to go through some extraordinary process, from which we are led to believe that our authors are not well read in the Code. In the third act we are introduced to the Bloodgood manieno. Badger, extradited from California, comes to builty the banker about the Fairweather matter. Paul at the same time comes to six for a stay of proceedings in the Puffy note. Bloodgood manages to get Paul out of the way of Badger, whose arrest he causes (more new law), expecting to find the receipt on his person. Badger, however, has left it at home. We are also introduced here to a charming creature, Miss Alida, the banker's daughter (Mrs. Hoey), who cannot get into society, and who desires to marry Living stone in order to gain a position and obliges her father to loan him money. After this the plot gets misty. In the fourth act we find all the Puffys and Fairweathers reduced to begging in Union square, and Badger solling matches.

cannot get into society, and who desires to marry Living stone in order to gain a position and obliges her father to loan him money. After this the plot gets misty. In the fourth act we find all the Pullys and Fairweathers reduced to begging in Union square, and Badger selling matches. The female Fairweathers resolve to suffocate themselves with charcoal in their attic on the Points. They make the female Fairweathers resolve to suffocate themselves with charcoal in their attic on the Points. They make your state of the female Fairweathers, by Livingstone and Paul. Hadger, who lives in the next room, is partially asphysiated by the fumes, but manages—in a convulsive, spagmodic way—to hide the receipt under the floor. Here the medical fraternity may find some hints as to the symptomatic developements uttered out upon the suspension of animation by this means. It may correct some of their errors. Bloodgodo now set the house on fire in order to burn the receipt, but it is saved by Radger. Paul Fairweather then walks into the banker's mansion with all the virtuous side of the house. Bloodgood is arrested by Badger, now a policeman, Lucy and Livingstone are married, and virtue triumplus. Miss Alida goes away in great rage, and says she is only fit for a "life of infamy." Paul tear up the receipt, which is magnanimous on his part, as Bloodgood had not committed any orime connected with it—payment of the deposit having never been demanded of him by any one. We have not mentioned haif the odd and absurd blunders in the play, but we presume they must be intended as jokes, as any one who has lived here six months would know that the incidents belong to a locality other than this city.

Viewed in a purely theatrical way, the play is well constructed and effective the interest being kept up throughout. The only really local character is Jun, the fire boy, which was very well done by Mr. T. B. Johnston. The banker is a great spage and the lambs who were driven out of the California fold by the works end of the spage and the

Mr. Finn, the claimant of the vacant Judgeship, also oc-